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HARVEST DAY ISSUE

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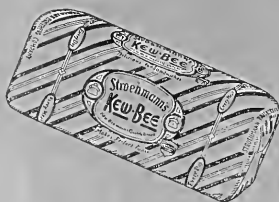
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Editorial

HARVEST FESTIVAL

THE harvest season is upon us, and before we realize it, will be over. The landscape is wearing the ever-widening golden mantle which is so rapidly replacing the brilliant green plumage of such a short time ago.

Mother Nature has indeed been kind to us this year. We have passed through a growing season with bumper crops — a season which saw the total or partial destruction of crops in many sections of this country. We await the winter well satisfied with the results we have achieved.

We have learned much of the practical side of farming. All winter we had been taught what to do — the past few months we have been learning how to do it.

We may not be the experts that many of us think we are, but we have begun on the right track. With capable instructors to guide us, to “break trail” for us, we have traveled far.

Our material benefits from our association with nature have been many. Large yields of corn, oats, wheat, hay, and other crops in General Agriculture; increased milk production at the Dairy; large yields of all the vegetables planted by the Horticultural Department; a bumper crop of chrysanthemums; and other evidences of nature’s generosity have shown us what can be done when we apply ourselves.

Our spiritual rewards are even greater. We have learned to keep plugging along, no matter how dark the future may appear to be; to be optimistic at all times; and to be trustful in nature.

This is the end of the growing season. Soon we shall be faced by winter, a time set aside to prepare for the next season, when we shall start the cycle over again.

We are now stopping momentarily to thank nature for her blessings. May there be many more of these years in store for us.





Agriculture



EDITOR'S NOTE: With both of our greenhouses soon bursting with brilliant chrysanthemums, which is our chief Floriculture crop this year, we deem it appropriate to present a brief history of this flower. The following is an excerpt from the seminar of Herman Apteker, '34. We hope that it will prove both interesting and instructive to the student body.

Contrary to the opinion of the casual observer, the Chrysanthemum is not a product of the modern florist's art. In fact, this brilliant, fall-blooming flower is older than the Chinese wall itself. According to Chinese history the flower was cultivated in that country over 2,000 years ago. In 500 B. C. Confucius mentioned the chrysanthemum under the name of Li-Ki. So common indeed was this flower in China that pottery dating back to 1426 bears an exact replica of the original form of the flower.

From China, the popularity of the chrysanthemum spread to neighboring Japan where it soon was adopted as the national flower. In 1876 one of the Mikados instituted the "Order of the Chrysanthemum," which was bestowed only upon sovereigns and officials of the highest rank. The emblem of this order was a star shaped cross with four chrysanthemums in each angle. From Japan, the flower was introduced into Europe. Immediately won the fancy and popularity of flower lovers.

To connect a stowaway with the introduction of the chrysanthemum

into the United States indeed calls for the most fanciful minds. Yet, that is exactly how this oriental flower gained entrance to this country. About 1890, Alpheus Hardy, a sea captain, who was sailing from Japan to Boston, discovered a stowaway on one of his trips. The maritime laws required Captain Hardy to return to Japan and land the young stowaway. Mrs. Hardy, who was on the vessel during the voyage, pleaded so hard that the captain continued his journey to Boston. He took care of the young man, and eventually educated him at Harvard. When the young Japanese returned to his native land, he promised Mrs. Hardy that he would send her the best present he could find in Japan.

Some time afterward she received a small package of small dried sticks. These were turned over to plant specialists and eventually they were brought to life.

Among this collection was a number of varieties which were a revelation to the flower world. Thus were the ancestors of some of the best Chrysanthemum varieties introduced into this country.

Government Controlled Production is Detrimental

Says I. Meyer

Surpluses, like depressions, are periodical. Looking back upon history we find that every decade has had its share of both. It is a natural procedure in our economic structure which cannot be stopped synthetically. Nature is directly responsible for these periodical surpluses, and nature has its own method of controlling them. That method is the natural, normal law of supply and demand. When nature smiles for a few years thus causing an overabundance in agriculture, it immediately follows with floods, droughts, or pest invasions to equalize the state of affairs. All superficial attempts to stabilize production other than this are contrary to nature and hence are futile.

To prove this point I take, for example, the drought in the mid-west. Prices on staple agricultural products are bound to soar sky high. Why? Because by interfering with the natural processes of nature man had limited his production with the wild expectation of decreasing a temporary surplus. By decreasing his acreage, the farmer has received much less than he normally would have harvested had he allowed nature to solve the problem in its own way.

Our government was originally founded on the basis of independent liberty. It also protected free enterprise and individualism among its citizens. If the present policies of the government are carried out, the individual is wiped out. The fundamental rights of the American people are undermined. A farmer should

be and always has been allowed to raise what he thinks he can market. Production then is an individual problem and cannot be measured with one general purpose yardstick. If Farmer Jones can sell 100 bushels of corn and the government allows him to grow only fifty bushels, Mr. Jones is the loser. Where does our democracy come in there? If we are told not to do what we see fit because someone else will lose, where is the free enterprise, where also is the rugged individualism which has marked the farmer throughout the ages? This is regimentation to the nth degree.

The government is lavishly expending 649 million dollars in its attempt to limit production. Where is this huge sum coming from? Is the government withdrawing it from the treasury? No! The citizens of this country are paying for it under camouflage of a processing tax, supposedly levied on the middle men, who in all probability raise their prices to meet the tax, and keep their profit as large as before. If this state of affairs exists, the farmer, being the greatest consumer in America, will really be paying himself the benefit payments and limiting his acreage at the same time.

I repeat that the government controlled production is detrimental to agriculture. From all angles, only one inevitable result can be seen — the prolongation of the present maladjustment until man realizes that the only solution is to let nature solve the problem normally as it has always done in the past.

NO! It is Beneficial to Agriculture

Claims M. Myers

When the house is on fire there is no time to argue about the comparative value of the fire-fighting equipment. It is equally absurd to stand by and state that surpluses have occurred periodically over a long period of years and that they must be expected and endured.

Agriculture, as we all know, is in dire need of stabilization. If business, finance, and industry can be regulated on a systematic basis, why cannot agriculture be stabilized in a similar fashion?

By limiting the production of farm products, the government is not opposing nature but assisting the natural law of supply and demand. Emergency issues are not futile at such times but indispensable. Under the old order agriculture was a gamble with nature throwing the loaded dice. By leveling our production to meet our market demands, we are doing away with this gamble and making agriculture an organized business like the other major enterprises of America.

The recent drought is a good example of this. Consider yourself a farmer who had not co-operated with the government in the drought area. You are wiped out. However, if you had limited your production, which would have been ruined anyway, you would not be wiped out. Instead, you would have some evidence of the value of your crops in the form of benefit payments, thus limiting the risk which comes to all tillers of the soil. This is exactly the way thousands of mid-west

farmers are receiving their only income this year.

Government controlled production does not interfere with personal rights nor with the liberty of free enterprise. In the present program, contracts with the secretary of agriculture are merely voluntary. No coercion on the government's part is used. County associations composed of farmers manage and enforce the various rules and regulations. Officials at Washington merely watch and advise these groups, but the real power and responsibility lies with these sectional associations. This policy is undoubtedly for the farmers, by the farmers, and of the farmers. What more democratic policy is possible! Surely the American people would not voluntarily embrace it if it contained the remotest suggestion of dictatorship or regimentation.

The source from which the government is obtaining the benefit payments is the processing tax levied on the middle men who handle the products between the producer and the consumer. The prices of farm products will not increase to any noticeable extent. Even if the price of bread were to rise a half cent, this money would go to the farmers, America's greatest purchasing power, who in turn buy necessities from industry or business and from there the money would find its way back to the consumers' pockets. The cycle is completed. Everyone is better off.

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Department News



BETWEEN the golden rows of ripe corn, wagons are moving to the lusty "Giddaps and Whoas" of the drivers. Groups of busy men are husking the golden ears and binders are tying the stover into shocks. In an adjacent field, potato diggers are turning up row after row of large brown tubers, while in the distant orchard, a crew is busily engaged in picking the luscious red apples. As far as the eye can reach, the landscape is wearing a bright golden mantle while the air possesses a tang which only Indian Summer can supply. In short, the harvest season is in full swing.

PULLETS MAKE DEBUT

The harvest moon with its festivals brings to a close the long toilsome months of the dirt farmer but to the good poultryman these autumnal months mark the beginning of his harvest. After seven months of painstaking labor, the birds have finally been housed and now are in full laying rythm. All told we have some 3,000 pullets on hand — 2400 S. C. W. Leghorns and 600 S. C. Rhode Island Reds. This fine flock of feathered friends is enough to fill our houses to capacity. Each bird that entered the house was carefully examined and only good ones were admitted. Various colored bands were also put on them to mark them for early maternity, good feathering, etc.

During the past year we have trapped some 600 birds.

Among these we had several that layed better than 250 eggs and quite a few that surpassed the 200 egg mark. These leaders, as well as other carefully selected stock will be saved as breeders for next year. One hundred old hens and 500 one-year old birds will make up the breeding flock to be housed at the Old House.

Over a dozen pedigreed cocks that

have proven their worth will serve as a basis for next year's sires. The young cockerls are still on the range.

Our mortality due to cannibalism has been slightly below the average. Most of our mortality seems to come from pickouts in the laying house and not from lack of vigor or vitality. Each pullet that entered her laying quarters was given "tin pants" to protect her from the onslaughts of her fiendish friends. However, due to a better feeding and management program, we expect a lower mortality rate for the succeeding months.

—Sanders Sacks.

HEIFERS DEFEND THEMSELVES

The entire student body has been inquiring why the dairy department does not get more heifers. For the past eight months it has seemed that all pure-bred calves born were bulls. But this belief was proven wrong when the Dairy Department notified "The Gleaner" that of sixty-three calves born since January, twenty-six were heifers.

Through the dairy fund the dairy has purchased the following animals: Penzhurst Flaret, Sycamore Bertha

and Sycamore Johnny, and a Guernsey bull, Fretz's Ultra Laddy.

At present we have forty-one cows on three-time milking. Thirty-nine cows are milked twice a day. There are thirty-four head of young stock in the calf barn, of which eleven are bulls.

The average records for each of the breeds, for last year, follow:

BREED	No.	Ave. Milk	Ave. Fat
Jersey	15	6,293	5.18%
Guernsey	19	8,021	5.10%
Ayrshire	11	19,518	4.08%
Holstein	37	11,658	3.47%

HORT ANNIHILATES ENEMY!

The daily fight between the armies of insects and weeds against the General and his army was won by the General's courageous troops after battling in all fields all summer. The result was a bumper crop in practically everything. But the army did not escape unscathed. Spray and dust burns were many.

The largest yield of sweet corn since 1925 has been harvested. Large yields in tomatoes, cabbage, beets, squash, lima beans and other vegetables were garnered.

Due to rain, several hundred quarts of berries were destroyed by rot. The berries picked were so profitable, and plentiful, that half the old bed is being renovated.

We are expecting a ten percent crop of peaches, about one hundred bushels.

The set of apples is unusually large, especially the Staymans at Farm No. 7. A plentiful supply of Fallawater, the giants of our orchards, is in sight.

The growing season has been good and prices have been unusually high this year. These two facts have com-

bined to make this a successful season.

—Harry Robertson.

30,000 STRONG

Thirty thousand Chrysanthemums is the quota set by the Floriculture Department for this year, and they are on their way. From late September to January they will be blooming, to boost the Greenhouse income.

The tomato crop grown in the houses was fairly good. They were planted so as to mature just before those grown outdoors.

The outside crops included half an acre of Gladiolas, half an acre of Callistephus, Zinnias, Marigolds, Calna, Larkspurs and Scabiosa.

—William Saxe.

SHRUPS UN'T TREES

During the month of August we made several thousand cuttings of various evergreens and shrubs. The evergreens consisted mostly of Arbovitae and Retinosperas, the Plumosa Aurea (Golden Ajpus) and the Plumosa. The shrub cuttings were of various Deutgias, a member of Euonymous plants, Rose of Sharon, Wiegelia, Vina Minoi and a number of other kinds.

Careful treatment was necessary to bring these thousands of cuttings safely through the early period. These cuttings were set out in hot beds and closely covered, care being taken to avoid wilting and reduce danger of mold and fungi. Help was given to create a root system as soon as possible.

The evergreens in the nursery were pruned during the summer. A considerable amount of weeding was also done. Many evergreens were

transplanted to other rows to prevent overcrowding.

Many outside jobs were undertaken. Most of these were gasoline stations. Some of the Seniors also helped to take care of private homes.

—Edward Wascavage.

BUMPER CROPS

In contrast to the very serious drought that prevailed throughout a large area of the country, we have been fortunate in having had enough rainfall, and perhaps a little more than enough. We have also had very good growing and harvesting weather throughout the larger part of the summer. All these factors contributed toward giving us very good crops.



If the yields of the harvested crops may be used as an index for our total production, then we have very good reason to anticipate excellent yields for those crops which have at the

tie of writing not as yet been harvested.

According to appearances we should have an exceptional corn crop, both for silage and husking. Silage corn harvesting will be done with the corn binder this year.

The millet was planted as a catch crop in place of oats because some of the oats could not be planted due to rainy weather.

Our local soils respond to the use of phosphoric acid and potash, according to results of experiments conducted in the experimental plots.

The Forward variety of wheat yielded better and was easier to thresh.

The acres planted to each crop and the yield are as follows:

CROP	Acres	Yield
Wheat	130	3300 bu.
Corn	125	—
Oats	75	2800 bu.
Potatoes	25	—
Hay	175	350 ton
Millet	25	—

—Abraham Rubinstein.

ODDITIES

In every dozen eggs there is a pint of water.

LAMB TWINNING

The number of twins produced by ewes can be increased over fifteen per cent by extra feeding two weeks before and continuing throughout the breeding season.

BATS VALUABLE AS INSECT KILLERS

Bats stand out as examples of forest inhabiting creatures that, so far as known, have no economically injurious habits, but are of incalculable value as destroyers of nocturnal insects, including many that are injurious to forest trees.

AGRICULTURE AND THE CALENDAR

Success in farm operations depends very greatly upon the calendar employed to fix the times for planting, etc. Primitive man began, of course, without a calendar of any kind to guide him. First, he discerned the regular and frequent recurrence of day and night; then he learned that the moon went through its changes in sometimes twenty-nine, sometimes thirty days.

Man's only guides to the cycle of a year were the slow seasonal changes from heat to cold; the high and low sun at noon, or its northern and southern points of sunrise and sunset; and especially the seemingly mysterious return of nature's growing season, seed time, and harvests. These were so irregular and indefinite that early man could not successfully tally the days, and even within historical times we find that thousands of years passed before anyone learned that the solar year contains very nearly $12 \frac{7}{19}$ lunar months.

These great calendar truths, including knowledge of the number of days and fractions in a solar year, were learned by the priests and astronomers of Egypt long before they became known elsewhere. Thus the Egyptian calendar ignored the lunar month and was composed of twelve months of thirty days each, the year being rounded out with a festival of five additional days. By watching and measuring the shadows cast by the great pyramids at noon-day the priests were able to fix the exact dates of the equinoxes, a thing

impossible and unknown to all others in those days. Aided by this vital information, and favored by the annual inundations of the Nile, the priests proclaimed from their temples the necessary instructions to the populace and tillers of the soil as to the best times to plant and gather their crops, mate their stock, and, in fact, gave Egypt the unrivaled prosperity and power it enjoyed in the days of its prime. The superior calendar knowledge of Egypt's priests and rulers was jealously guarded and kept secret from all other nations, and unquestionably was a very important factor which assured abundant crops. It explains and proves the old saying, "There was always corn in Egypt."

Moses, while leading his people to freedom from Egyptian bondage, set up the first perpetual solar calendar recorded in history. By perpetual is meant that year after year the first day of the year was always the same day week. The first five months contained exactly thirty days each. The sixth month contained thirty-three days, and the first half year 183 days. The nearly equal second half year of 182 days, like the first of the year, began with a Sabbath which was on or near the autumnal equinox. The twelfth month, with thirty-two days, ended the year, and the new year began again on a Sabbath.

In the vicissitudes of the life of the Hebrew nation the Mosaic calendar fell into confusion. We find that an imperfect lunar calendar re-

(Please Refer to Page 20)

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL HERD MAKES OUTSTANDING RECORD

The results of the Herd Test year recently completed at the National Farm School, Farm School, Pa., with a herd of eleven Ayrshires that averaged 10,518 pounds of 4.08% milk, 429.40 pounds of butterfat, furnishes a most convincing demonstration of the value of selecting the right kind of foundation animals for a breeding herd of heavy producing cows.

The original purchases for the National Farm School herd consisted of five heifer calves, made by Dean C. L. Goodling at the 1929 Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association sale from consignments of Sycamore, Pennsylvania Masonic Homes and Old Forge herds that had four years of Herd Testing to their credit at that time. These heifers were not picked out as bargains because of price, but were judiciously selected because of the proven producing ability of their respective families that were also recognized as being of approved Ayrshire type, practically guaranteeing their future.

These five heifers freshened late in 1930 and early in 1931 and were enrolled in the Ayrshire Herd Test, and secured the outstanding average of 10,494 pounds of 4.1% milk, 430 pounds of butterfat, or 13,784 pounds milk, 565 pounds of butterfat on a mature basis, the highest mature equivalent average recorded in the Herd Test.

These heifers, now in four- and five-year old form, together with six

other heifers that were added to the herd were again started on Herd Test in 1933 and completed the year with an average of 10,518 pounds of 4.08% milk, on a mature basis is equal to a production average of 11,920 pounds of milk, 487 pounds of butterfat.

Grand Master's Geraldine, that made 11,637 pounds of milk, 463 pounds of butterfat as a two-year-old, this year as a five-year-old produced 11,770 pounds of milk, 431 pounds of butterfat. She is a daughter of Penshurst Grand Master and Sir Robert's Daisy that has a life time record of 125,736 pounds of milk, 4309 pounds of butterfat in 11 years.

Sycamore Redbird, another of the original five heifers comprising the initial herd, also was tested in five-year-old form and gave 10,547 pounds of 4.16% milk, 439 pounds of butterfat. Her sire was Sycamore Governor Boggio, a son of the long-distance Champion producer Boggio of Eastside that has a life-time record of 156,633 pounds of milk, 5374 pounds of butterfat. While "Redbird" was out of Sycamore Ideal Redbird, that has made 96,060 pounds of milk, 3909 pounds of butterfat in eight years.

Penshurst Chloe, a first calf heifer by Penshurst Champion and out of Penshurst Charming Lady, made the good record of 11,246 pounds of 4.25% milk, 478 pounds of butterfat.

The present herd is comprised of intensely bred for production animals, with such well known sires of heavy production represented—Penshurst Man O'War, Sycamore Governor Boggio, Yellow Kate's Exchange of Penshurst, Leto, Penshurst Sir Robert and many others that have been ranked among the outstanding breeding bulls.

Sycamore White Prince is senior herd sire at the National Farm School, and has sired some very attractive heifers. Among the first to freshen, Farm School Princess Minerva, milked over 40 pounds and in 7 months of her first lactation has produced 8099 pounds of 4.21% milk, 341 pounds of butterfat. Her dam, Keystone's Minerva of Old Forge, one of the original foundation animals, has two Herd Test records exceeding ten thousand pounds of milk with annual butterfat tests of 4.44% and 4.41%.

Sycamore White Prince was sired by the well proven Penshurst Advancer whose daughters and sons have been consistent winners at leading exhibitions. Ten of his daughters have completed 13 Herd Test records at immature ages that aver-

age 11,186 pounds of milk, 462 pounds of butterfat, equal to 562 pounds of butterfat on a mature basis, with an average butterfat test of 4.13%. "White Prince" was out of Sycamore Ideal Princess that has four consecutive records averaging 9511 pounds of milk, 369 pounds of butterfat. She was by Shewalton Mains Ideal and consequently a paternal sister to Sycamore Ideal Redbird, Sycamore Ideal Ruth, Sycamore Ideal Antoinette, Boggie of Eastside, Sycamore Ideal Maggie and Sycamore Ideal Hattie, all noted long distance producers.

The National Farm School herd has been founded, and the breeding program has been planned on production records made under practical conditions, and surely serves as a sound example as to value of careful selection of seed stock.

The yearly summary of the cows on test is as follows per cow:

Cows	11
Ave. Age	3.8 yrs.
Ave. Milk	10,518 lbs.
Ave. % Fat	4.08
Value of Product	\$398.98
Feed Cost	\$105.80
Return above feed cost	\$293.19
For \$1 Expended for Feed	\$ 3.77
Feed Cost per 100 lb. milk	\$ 1.01





Literary



REFLECTIONS

PROMPTED by a nameless urge, I take myself afield. A vague unrest pervades me, I chide myself — yet this strange feeling persists. I think to shake it off with exercise and lengthen my strides as I mount a lofty hill. Panting, I reach the top. My exertion was in vain. The feeling is still there. Then, as my eyes sweep over the magnificent view, I cannot restrain a laugh.

For suddenly it all becomes clear to me. Before my eager eyes I see the reason for my restlessness. There, nestling in the valley below, are numerous tiny farms. But why the agitation over a few farms? I have seen farms before, in fact, these very ones, and yet was not so affected.

It is the tremendous change that has taken place since my last visit that explains it all. Where once had been fields of waving green, naught but stubble remains. But it is the corn fields that fascinate me. Bathed in the glory of the setting sun are stately rows of golden shocks. With military precision they have been lined up, perhaps to parade when celebrating the harvest festival.

Every space is exact, every row is straight. And like a general pleased with his troops I throw out my chest and inhale deeply.

From my vantage point I can see the barns that I know are filled to bursting. Blended with the lowing of hungry cows I hear the ring of an axe on wood. Here is thrift and honest toil. Here is peace and happiness. Here is what God had in mind when he blessed us all with life. And I would give my all if I might but change places with those hardy folks.

But the sun is sinking and I must be on my way. One last look and the trail swallows me. But there is a new spring in my step as I wend my way back. My former restlessness is replaced by a feeling of well-being. Gratitude to God for the harvest — for the autumn and for the wonderful thrill of just a simple cornfield and a farm.

AUTUMN

Unremembered will be thy fragrant
beauty of today,

Tinted with the golden fields of
maize and wheat.

Unremembered will be the birds that
fly brightly through thine ver-
nal woods,

Wherein have been enacted a thous-
and of nature's love affairs,

Out of which spring miraculously the
harvests of tomorrow.

Linger longer, Oh Autumn and teach
us the lessons of love and labor.

Teach us to know and love thine in-
timacies.

And to reap thy harvests with a feel-
ing of gratitude and joy for a re-
ward undeserved of our labors.

—A. Kahn.

THE MARCH OF TIME

Time goes on!
As lovers lie,
Preachers cry,
Bankers ply,
Gangsters die,
Wise men sigh,
Time goes on!

—A. Kahn.

MUSIC

“... and the night shall be filled with sweet music, and the troubles and cares of the day shall fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away.”

As the beauty of the above quotation strikes me I cannot help but wonder what a drab and cheerless world this would be if there were no such thing as Music. And what is music? Some will instantly say that music is an art. If this is true, how completely music puts all other arts to shame. Some will contend that painting or sculpture are the equals of music. Just how wrong they are is shown by the fact that to appreciate a fine painting one must be educated. But music has a universal appeal, whether to young or old, to ignorant or educated, music in some form or other has charm.

Throughout the centuries, from the primitive crude forms of musical expression to the masterpieces of harmony of our best orchestras, music has led man in his climb from ignorance to intelligence. Music is not only an important part in the life of man, but it is an integral and vital factor in his very existence. From Shakespeare's “Merchant of Venice” comes the warning, “Be ware the man whose soul is not stirred by music, for such a man is fit for murder and treason.” And when we consider opera — is it the story or the splendor of the music accompanying it that makes the operas live through the years?

Witness the effect of music on dumb animals — instinctively they sway in time with the tempo. And note that even the deadly Cobra, most poisonous of snakes, can be charmed by a simple flute.

Possibly some will recall one of the most stirring events of the World War. When the German legions hurled themselves like a gray tide at the defenses of Leige, only to be swept back by the machine guns of the Belgian and French troops, and dead and wounded covered the field, the magnificent band of the Prussian Guard, flower of the German army, marched out on that field, played and marched with colors flying straight into the mouth of the French guns. And the forts fell.

Mightier than flood, fire or famine, as beautiful as life, as gentle as peace, as enduring as time — Music.

Dr. Wesley Massinger



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of biographies dealing with the National Farm School Faculty. Much thanks is due the members of the faculty for making them possible.

Back in the '80's, in the little township of Chalfont, a young farm boy first learned to plow corn stubble and treat sick cows. At an early age this boy sensed the romance and fascination attached to animal life and showed a marked preference for the sick cow rather than the corn stubble. On his father's large estate he found ample opportunity to learn the rudiments of the care and management of livestock and while still comparatively young had already selected veterinary for his vocation.

In order to realize his aspirations, Wesley Massinger, when a young man, tramped off to Cornell where he completed the general course in agriculture. In 1895 he received his degree as Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at New York University, and returned to his father's farm which he managed for four years during the depression of the early nineteen hundreds. As soon as the depression lifted, the estate was sold, and Doctor Massinger started to practice in Bucks County.

In 1909 Doctor Massinger began his long career at Farm School. At

that time the school consisted of the Home Barn, number two and number three farms. All the livestock owned by the school was divided between these three units. Each farm was equipped with a dozen or so cows, a few hundred chickens, a few hogs, and two teams of horses for farm operations. The responsibility of keeping this scattered live stock in good health was entrusted to Doctor Massinger.

A Farm School education is incomplete unless a student succeeds in getting "Doc" Massinger to reminisce about the times when Farm School was in its infancy. In the old days, Doctor Massinger says, specialization in one branch of agriculture was unheard of. The only course taught at Farm School then was diversified farming. Such luxuries as a campus, dormitories, or even showers were also unknown. The students lived right on the farms and the weekly bath was taken in the old swimming hole at number three farm. Hazing, at that time, was an established institution at the school and to most of the Seniors.

the chief diversion. With the Freshmen it was merely a matter of the survival of the hardy and the meek.

Needless to say, Doctor Massinger has witnessed many progressive changes in the animal life of Farm School. From a meagre assortment of scrub cows, under his constant vigilance, the dairy herd has developed to over a hundred pure-bred cattle. They are annually tested for abortion and tuberculosis, largely due to his efforts. The dairy now boasts of a certificate for an accredited herd. Every year, under his supervision, the Poultry flock, consisting of over three thousand birds, is vaccinated for chicken pox and blood tested for B. W. D.

Similar methods are used to immunize the swine from contagious diseases, while the remaining livestock is kept at all times under his watchful eye. Doctor Massinger was instrumental in centralizing our dairy herds and helped plan the present dairy. He stressed the need of a separate maternity barn to keep the cows isolated at that critical period of their lives. Those students who have had the good fortune to be in charge of the maternity barns will recall the strict sanitation policies under which Doctor Massinger keeps that department of the dairy.

In classes, Doctor Massinger is noted for the invaluable veterinary science courses which he teaches. It is in these classes that "Doc's" keen personality and nimble wit is displayed to full advantage. Many an unruly student is familiar with his favorite expression, "You, skeepzix, sit with me!"

Doctor Massinger is well known in this part of the state and takes an active part in community and civic affairs. Besides his practice and his affiliations with Farm School, he is president of the Bucks County Veterinary Society, president of the Doylestown chapter of the Optimists Club, and is a member of the Penn State Veterinary Association. At the present time he is also connected with the state in its program of elimination of diseased herds.

This year marks the silver anniversary of his long career at Farm School. Twenty-five years is a long time to spend in one institution, and in that time Doctor Massinger has aided many students to become better farmers. What a host of friends this man has among the alumni!

Congratulations, Doctor Massinger, on your silver anniversary, and may the future hold much in store for you.





Campus News



Mr. Harold K. Fleming Bids Adieu to Farm School

Campus

Mr. H. K. Fleming, student governor and social director, has given up his position on the Farm School faculty to further his studies at Penn State. It is his aim to obtain a master's degree in Pomology.

Mr. Fleming graduated from Penn State in 1924, and was employed by the Trexler Orchards before coming to Farm School. Among the various courses he taught here were farm arithmetic, small fruits, pomology, and business English.

Mr. Fleming took an active part in the various student activities, being Gleaner advisor, baseball coach, and advisor of the Horticulture Society.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Fleming was in charge of the disciplinary program of the school, he nevertheless was held in high esteem by the student body. Needless to say the students are more than sorry to lose him.

"The Gleaner" at this time wishes to thank Mr. Fleming for his invaluable aid in making this a magazine of higher standard and to extend its best wishes for success in his new undertaking.



It has been my privilege to serve the National Farm School as a member of the Faculty for the past seven years. During this period I have become familiar with the school's history, its development, and the manner in which it functions; I have been happy in its victories and achievements, and shared its sorrows and disappointments; I have made many friends in all branches of school activity — the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni Association, and Student Body. In short, I have come to feel myself a part of the school.

Under these circumstances it is not easy to bid farewell. I hope that Farm School may continue to grow and increase its facilities for training city boys for careers in applied agriculture. To my friends I wish success — and may you find happiness in achieving it.

—H. K. Fleming.

REGRETS

Due to the fact that "The Gleaner" has gone to press before their arrival, we are unable to introduce the new Poultry and Farm Machinery instructors

NEW SOCIAL DIRECTOR

Mr. Harold Brick, a Farm School graduate of the class of '28, has been selected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Fleming. Mr. Brick is a graduate of Penn State, having majored in Agricultural Economics. Before coming to Farm School he was employed at the Norristown State Hospital as head of General Economics and later taught in High School.

While at Farm School Mr. Brick participated in the sports, making the varsity baseball team. He will also take over the position of baseball coach.

The student body bids you welcome, Mr. Brick. May your stay here be long and fruitful.

DAIRY ASSISTANT

Mr. Griffith L. Roberts has been appointed to assist Mr. Thompson in teaching dairy courses and in managing the creamery. Mr. Roberts is an Ohio State alumnus. He was employed at the Penshurst and Sycamore farms before coming to Farm School. Owning a Jersey herd of his own, Mr. Roberts is well qualified to instruct the dairy students practically as well as theoretically. Welcome to the campus, Mr. Roberts.

PROM PREPARATIONS

Throughout the month of September, the Juniors were busy preparing for the social highlight of the year, the Junior Prom. The class has been co-operating better with the committee this year than ever before.

The music was furnished by Jimmy Daltry and his orchestra, with a trio.



YEAR BOOK BEGUN

The business end of the senior year book has been completed and the "Brain Trust" is now busy molding the book into shape. Indications point towards an annual comparable to the best.

MUTTS BECOME CATERERS

The Freshmen are rather busy preparing for the annual Freshmen Testimonial Football Banquet.

A freshman dairy club has been formed, under the presidency of Lubin. Weekly meetings are held. They are also preparing for the annual "slaughter of the innocents," when the Juniors show them how to play football.

LONGHORNS' VISITORS

On August 4, Farm School was the host to the annual picnic and outing of the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Association. The program for the day started at the dairy with an inspection of the Ayrshire herd.

From eleven till noon the Livestock Club dairy cattle fitting contest was held. Three classes were entered — bulls, calves, and heifers. Finalists were Goode, Coven, and Runchka, with Sycamore Bertha winning the grand championship.

After several Ayrshire families had been paraded and described by Mr. Thompson, the outing group retired to the campus where lunch was served through the courtesy of Mrs. Goodling and Mrs. Thompson.

Over three hundred people were present. Dean Goodling gave an interesting talk on our herd. Mr. Thompson gave an instructive talk on the efficiency and economy of the 4% producers. The program contained many other noted speakers.

FACULTY PICNIC

Wagons bedded down with hay — horses decorated with asparagus — Farm School boys dolled up — the truck passing by loaded with eats, and the chef — Quoit tournaments — baseball games — our instructors acting natural — We are finally convinced they're human — "Dutch" Groman kicking a football around.

That soul stirring yell from over yonder — "Come and git it" — a mad scramble to fall in line — Mr. Samuels in a waiter's coat — fried chicken — potatoes a la salad — cold slaw a la Sandberg — punch — hot dogs — and even watermelons — back to a shady spot — watch the boys swimming in the pool.

Homeward bound — nifty time, thanks!

(Continued from Page 11)
placed the solar calendar of Moses after the Jews returned from the Babylonian captivity.

The Gregorian calendar now in use in every important nation of the world is itself less than 350 years old, and it has been in use in England and America less than two hundred years. Even since the World War, Russia first, then the Greek Orthodox churches, and still more recently the Mohammedan nations have all taken over, in part or in whole, this system of reckoning time, and the evolution of the calendar is still going on.

The present-day movement to simplify the calendar is in reality an effort to restore the ancient and lost Mosaic plan to begin every year on the same day of the week. Other changes plan to make the year consist of thirteen equal twenty-eight day months of exactly four weeks each.

KAMPUS KOMMENT

Statistics show that only four students have qualified for membership in the scar belly club in the past month. Where's your school spirit, fellows?

"The Gleaner's" nomination for the most appropriate nickname on the campus — "Reverend" Bochner.

With the football season under way, the ancient and honorable Infirmary Club will be reorganized under the capable leadership of veteran Harry Robertson.

(Continued from Page)

In order to appreciate the benefits of controlled production, I cite the case of cotton. As a result of heavy production there was enough cotton on hand at the beginning of 1933 to supply the needs of the world without any production at all in 1933. With promptness and courage the government presented the cotton reduction plan and within three to four weeks a million cotton farmers of the south voluntarily signed contracts to reduce acreage. Under the leadership of the cotton farmers themselves, production was reduced to thirteen million bales. Besides the doubled price of cotton per bale, the farmers received in benefit payments 163 million dollars, or an average of one hundred sixty three dollars to each of the million farmers.

At last under government controlled production the farmers have learned to co-operate for their common good. No longer does the old saying that the farmer is a rugged individual and cannot be organized ring true. Today, three million American farmers are working hand in hand toward a common goal — stabilized agriculture.

Ancient History

1901

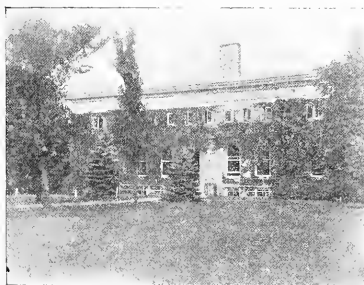
The past summer the weather was exceptionally dry. Vegetation suffered greatly — the Farm School Cadets joined Company G of Doylestown in parade on Memorial Day — eight acres of potatoes, eighteen acres of corn and twenty acres of winter wheat were planted — "The Gleaner" was published monthly — In the only baseball game of the year the regulars beat the Scrubs, 17-6 — The football captain was also the coach — Farm School beat the Buckingham Indians, 21-0.

1906

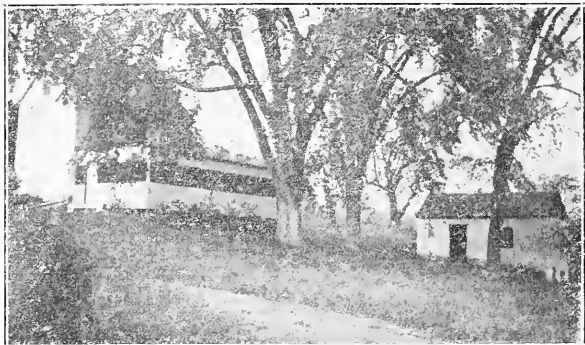
The Freshmen, at a recent meeting of the class, selected Blue and Gold as their class colors — A new brooder house is being built — The carnation crop this year will be the best in the history of the school — At a recent meeting of the Literary Club, Dr. Washburn gave us a talk on Benjamin Franklin — Bernard Ostrolenk, a member of the Senior Class, has left us recently, having accepted a position as assistant manager of the Agricultural Department of the Training School at Vineland, N. J. — A game of baseball was played June 3; Farm School won from the Y. M. H. A., 16-4 — Miller struck out fifteen men — Rudley, Schlessinger and Schulman did good playing for F. S. — Humor: New York: Why do the cars run only one way on Chestnut Street? Philly: So slow they're ashamed to come back.

1917

The Literary Society is progressing slowly but steadily — On Saturday, November 11, Dr. Landman gave an interesting talk on his new play, "The Man of Honor" — We filled the ice house with a capacity of 11,520 cu. ft. — Ice came from "Lake Archer," with each cake weighing about 150 pounds — Lately a new horse and two new pure-bred Holstein heifers have been added to our stock — The Easter sale of 1917 exceeded all years previous, our main plants being hyacinths, and tulips, and our cut flowers, carnations — The hay crop was below the average — We had a good yield of corn and a good peach crop — Juniors beat Freshmen in baseball, 18-0 — Farm School beat Lafayette Fresh in football, 33-0.



THE ELMS



NOTE: The group of three mammoth Elm trees in front of the house is unquestionably older than the house itself.

Nestling on the south slope of Featherbed Hill is another old interesting farm dating back to Colonial days. The exact date of construction is unknown but it was probably erected during the ownership of one of the Schewell family—in possession of the farm from 1730 to 1886 — as a home for one of the married children. It is at least one hundred and fifty years old. It is impossible to learn just who were the occupants in those early days — perhaps it may have been used as a tenant house in later days.

From the date of purchase by Farm School in 1907 the house was unoccupied until 1911, when it became the residence of Mr. Eaton,

professor of dairy and poultry, who used it until April, 1917.

That summer it was loaned to the Childrens Country Week Association of Philadelphia and a group of Jewish children selected by the Young Women's Union of Philadelphia, spent the summer there. The following spring a group of prominent Philadelphia people were interested in the proposition, considerable funds were raised, and extensive alterations were made. A small portico extended over the front door. This was removed and in its place was constructed an extensive screened-in porch which was used as a mess hall for the children. An extension kitchen was also built. The

house was used as a headquarters for the staff. Two shacks, as dormitories, were built between the house and the road. And the place was named Camp Hercules. It was occupied in this fashion every summer thereafter up to and including 1927. A few years prior to that the No. 7 farm was also loaned by Farm School as a camp for boys known as Camp Council. Both camps used the little mud hole swimming pool which was constructed right below the No. 3 house and both camps were abandoned in 1927 when the pool was condemned as unsanitary.

From 1928 to 1932, the house was deserted and fell into a very bad state. The dormitory shacks were demolished, the lumber to be used elsewhere in Farm School Grounds. Even the windows were taken out of the main house to be used in the No. 3 piggery. The porch all but disappeared for similar uses. This was the state of the place when taken over by Mr. Shamberg in the spring of 1932.

Since then the house has been completely restored. The grounds

have been cleaned. Decorative shrubs have been planted and for the first time in many years the ground has been plowed up for the purpose of truck gardening. The adjoining spring house has been rejuvenated and the upper room containing a fire place makes a fine guest room.

In view of the extreme age of the house, Mr. Shamberg has endeavored as far as possible to retain its early colonial character. And inasmuch as he has for years been a collector of early American furniture and other interesting pieces, he has furnished the house with some of his collection, which lends an interesting charm to the place.

Many students recall happy memories of evenings well spent enjoying the excellent entertainment and cuisine of Mr. Shamberg. He is one of the closest friends to the student body and is always ready to lend advice or help at all times.

May you have many years replete with enjoyment at your summer castle, Mr. Shamberg.



FOREIGN PASTURES

On August 21, the Bucks County Dairy tour, under the supervision of County Agent Greenwalt, was conducted to several neighboring dairy farms. Over three hundred people were included in the tour. Thanks to Mr. Thompson, four dairy Seniors were given the opportunity to go along.

Mr. Harvey Murphy's dairy was visited first. The herd, consisting of thirty-two grade Holsteins, is milked twice a day by two men. The outstanding producer at that time was giving seventy-two pounds of milk with a 3.6% test — an enviable record.

We were particularly interested in Mr. Murphy's unique farm practices. For three years he has been operating his eighty acre far without horses or plows. Tractors will do triple the amount of work, Mr. Murphy claims, and do not require a fraction of the care or attention. When asked why he does not use the plow, Mr. Murphy stated that disc harrows are much faster, they do not bury the manure too far from the roots. His rotation is corn, barley, wheat, hay. Barley does better than oats in this section, is his claim.

The Davis Ayrshire farm was next. Within the last few years Mr. Davis has developed a retail route and disposes of all his raw milk through this channel. The herd consists of forty pure-bred Ayrshires testing

4%. The outstanding individual of this herd is Nancy Rena with a three-year record of 1187.3 pounds butterfat and \$752.12 profit over feed cost. Mr. Davis makes his own dairy ration and swears by alfalfa for roughage.

An unusual arrangement of barns was seen at the state institution at Norristown. They are comprised of four long wings forming a cross with a large store room in the center. At the time, only two wings were occupied, one with fifty-two milking Holsteins, and the other with calves and bulls. Instead of using stanchions, the cows are kept in their stalls with chain halters. This method allows the cows more freedom during winter confinement. We noticed that above every stall was a card with the cow's feed on it.

After inspecting the immaculate creamery, the procession of cars drove out to a shady picnic grove where lunch was served by the institution. At two o'clock we took to the road once more and headed for the red and white buildings of the Normandy Farms. There we saw the famous American Flag Bull, well known in all Ayrshire circles. Although only eight years old, this bull already has had 85 daughters, 48 of which are milking. Being a son of Man o' War, he has passed down that good milking tendency to all his daughters. We were im-



Alumni



WITH two hundred and fifty alumni whooping it up, Farm School was turned upside down for a night when the most successful Alumni Reunion in the history of Farm School was held, July 7 and 8.

Liniment stocks are up again. So are Farm School's chances to go through another undefeated season. Visit Alumni Field October 6 and see the start of a season without a defeat or tie.

Richard Woodring is in charge of the dairy at Fox Deceive Farm at Hagertown, Md.

Nathan Shapiro is enrolled at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Arthur Raditz, a horticulture graduate, has a position at Hamdil, N. J.

Charles King has a position near Easton as a dairyman.

Herb Meyers is employed by the Valley Mills Dairy Farm in New York.

H. Aptaker is working for the Colonial Flower Shop, Phila.

M. Tarnier is landscaping for the city of Harrisburg.

Morris Plevinsky is enrolled at Rutgers. Vandernoot and Elson, '33 and '32, are also among the alumni enrolled there.

Isadore Dagen is employed at Pine Lawn Farm.

William Maxin is making good in Horticulture at Shinnston, West Virginia.

Albert Goldman, '34, is employed as assistant to Dr. L. I. Helfand. He intends entering Ohio State next fall.

Jack Kirschenbaum, '33, has left his postgraduate position at Farm School to work at the Java Farms in Annapolis, Md.

Frank Stonitsch, '28, has accepted the position of Postgraduate in Floriculture at the school.

BLESSED EVENTS

M. Mayer, instructor in Floriculture, is the very proud father of a daughter.

A. R. Goldstein, '17, announces the arrival of a daughter.

Dr. L. I. Helfand, of Atlantic City, announces the arrival of a son, Daniel Murray. Dr. Helfand is intending to organize an alumni chapter in Atlantic City, as many alumni live in or near the city.



Rehab News



GRADUATION NUMBER

October, 1934, marks the first anniversary of the Rehabilitation Class. Graduating are:

Joseph Soroka.....	Poultry
Albert Kelner.....	Poultry
Henry Marum	Poultry
Charles Kuhns	Poultry
Leon Maslovich	Poultry
Harold Rothermel.....	Landscape
George Weider	Landscape

While it is true all of us have enjoyed our year at Farm School, we are none the less intensely eager to prove that the Rehabilitation project is a success by holding good jobs on farms.

By far the most significant truth Farm School has taught us is that a few acres will grow the food we need. Somewhere among the millions of acres in the United States, surely we'll find a few to call our own.

In common with all other mature classes, the first Rehab. class now boasts of an alumni group and a will.

Will of the Class of 1934

We, the first Rehabilitation group to leave Farm School, wish to leave behind us some tokens of remembrance to those remaining behind.

Joe Soroka leaves his ability to imbibe oceans of soda pop (?) to Corky. He also leaves his art gallery to Watson.

Kelner leaves his head of musical hair to Meyerson and his technique on the violin to Flynn. He'll need it.

Marum bequeaths his hold on Mr. Toor's leg to Pres. and his prevaricating to Rittenhouse.

Rothermel leaves his Reading dialect to Lieterman and to Runchka his eye for women.

Kuhns leaves to Eisele his goat laugh and industriousness.

To Yeich, Maslovich leaves his weird humor and to Harvey the care of the apiary.

To Nick, Weider bequeaths his appetite for popsicles, his weekends to Eisele, and his cantaloupes to the student body.

Introducing the new Rehabs. Wish you luck, etc.

Thomas Rittenhouse.....West Chester, Pa.

Nicholas McEneany.....Philadelphia, Pa.

Isadore Myerson.....Philadelphia, Pa.



Exchange



THE BLUE AND GOLD

Concordia Institute
Yonkers, N. Y.

Nice and neat. Some grand poetry. Nice literary department. The sports department is too short and dry. The humor seems too good to have been written by students of high school age. A few that could be used at Farm School are:

Prof: Wise men hesitate; fools are certain.

Stude: Are you sure?

Prof: I am certain.

Defendant: But, Your Honor, I'm a Concordia student.

Judge: Ignorance is no excuse.

DELAWARE AGGIE NEWS

School of Agriculture
University of Delaware

This school issues one of the best mimeographed publications we have ever seen. Beginning with a cover, the illustration of which would do any printed magazine credit, they include short but interesting articles that are brief, but to the point. A page or two of pictures in the body of the magazine would color it up a lot. Dr. Harris should be very popular at Farm School. He serves candy in class.

Dohrman: I'd like to offer you a cigarette, but—.

Euler: Don't bother, I never smoke butts.

(Continued from Page 24)

pressed by the uniformity in size, type, and disposition of these heifers. Incidentally, our own Penshurst Flaret is a daughter of American Flag, and also shows these same characteristics.

The last place to be visited was the Valley Wood Farms. There we found 28 milking Guernseys milked twice a day by three men. The outstanding individual of this herd is Langwater Fairy, with 14,000 pounds of milk, 699 pounds of fat, and a 5.4% average test. By carefully washing the cows and milking into strainers, the bacteria count is kept

down to a thousand. The herd is under the Triple letter herd test and averages over 5.2%. This section of Pennsylvania is one of the leading Guernsey cattle raising sections of the country.

We found that no two farms were managed alike. Every farmer has his own ingenious ways of solving his problems. By visiting some of these farms and by observing the various methods employed, we can gain a broader view of the many practical problems which confront the farmer and his methods of solving them.



Sports



Varsity Blues

THE SHARP BARK OF A QUARTERBACK!

THE SHRILL SOUND OF A WHISTLE!

THE THUD OF A PUNTED BALL!

KING FOOTBALL RETURNS TO THE CAMPUS!

BULL sessions are again in vogue — reminiscing over last year's spectacular games—speculating on this year's possibilities—The boys are shaping up well, even Segal's proboscis—Meltzer has taken over Hoffman's place — Welcome to Tasmania, Ace — Lucas has been taking eggnog for a year now; results: quarter pound lost — Co-captains Wascavage and Triol are taking the season real seriously — their motto is "They Shall Not Pass" — Pop Zeigler intends to go places this year — Watch his dust — Crowfoot Cohen lost a lot of adipose tissue up in the mountains this summer — Keep it up, Crow! — You'll make the backfield yet — Robertson and Segal are going to call signals in pig latin this year — Trying to make the pigskin feel at home — Our idea of a pair of perfect tackles, the Dean and the Chef — It used to be the Cohens and Kellys — Now it's the Cohens and Triols — Wascavage is versatile — He had to learn the signals for every line position — Our boys are looking good — Ask the scrubs — Remember, "Fighting Hearts Can't be Beat!" — Proof? — See the Albright game!

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

1934

October 6—Albright Freshmen...At Home	November 3—West Chester Teachers College, Junior Varsity....At Home
October 13—Nassau Collegiate Institute, Garden City, L.I., N.Y..At Home	November 10—Stockbridge College, Amherst, Mass.At Home
October 20—West Chester Military Academy, N.Y.....At Home	November 17—New Jersey Junior CollegeAt Home
October 27—Ursinus College FreshmenAt Home	November 29—Thanksgiving Day, MacKenzie Prep. School, N.Y...At Home

Football Outlook

WITH rigid Spring and August practices behind it, the 1934 football machine has been slowly molded into form and should be functioning to perfection when the opening whistle blows.

Having twelve varsity men from last year, Coach Samuels has ample veteran material around which to build another powerful Green and Gold bonecrusher. Many promising new men for substitutes and a plucky scrub outfit point toward a squad well capable of living up to Farm School's envious football tradition.

Varsity Line-up

L.E.	L.T.	L.G.	C.	R.G.	R.T.	R.E.
R. Triol	A. Cohen	Golombek	Lucas	Altman	Wascavage	Ziegler
175 lbs.	205 lbs.	180 lbs.	145 lbs.	175 lbs.	180 lbs.	185 lbs.
			Q.B.			
			Robertson			
			145 lbs.			
	H.B.				H.B.	
	W. Triol				Sacks	
	165 lbs.				150 lbs.	
			F.B.			
			Myers			
			150 lbs.			

Substitutes

Linemen		Backs	
Hoffman, G.	175	Segal, Q.B.	145
Cohen, T.	185	Katz, F.B.	165
Bruskin, T.	185	Pearlstein, H.B.	170
Schectman, G.	170	Meltzer, H.B.	170

BASEBALL REVIEW

The following games were played after the last issue of the Gleaner went to press.

Farm School, 10; Lansdale High, 12
Farm School, 23; P. I. D., 9
Farm School, 8; Southern High, 7

With only four lettermen available, Coach Fleming built up a baseball machine that concluded a seven game season with five victories.

The hitting, though not what might have been expected, occurred when needed. The pitching and defensive work of the team was not up to the usual standard, as the high scores of the opposition seem to indicate.

Captain-elect Waldman will have four veterans around which to build a nine when the spring rolls around.

BATTING AVERAGES

	AB	H	AVE.
Ziegler	33	14	.424
Bruskin	3	1	.333
Triol	29	11	.379
Segal	29	8	.276
Rodgers	30	11	.367
Waldman	25	5	.200
Sacks	36	13	.361
Lucas	24	4	.154
Bogorod	24	3	.125
Robertson	25	2	.080
Weiss	3	0	.000
Totals	263	72	.273

JUNIORS RUN AWAY

The Juniors ran away with the Freshmen in the annual Junior-Freshman track meet, June 24, when they garnered 50.5 points, while restricting the Mutts to a meagre 26.5.

IRON MAN FEATS

Farm School defeated Strayer's Business College 111-0, and Ambler, 79-0, in 1914.

Joseph Lynch, '28, was elected Captain of the football team in his Junior year.

The 1929 team, under Captain Gysling, started the season with two letter men, and achieved the first undefeated football season in Farm School history — ten straight.

The undefeated football team of 1931, under Captain Elson, stopped Wenonah Military Academy dead four times during the game when they had first down with two yards to go for a touchdown. Farm School won, 12-0.

Plevinsky intercepted a pass and returned it for a touchdown against McKenzie, Thanksgiving Day, November, 1933. He was knocked out after crossing the goal line, but recovered and kicked the placement that put Farm School out in front, 7-0.

Rosner Triol was the only student to win three letters in major sports during his Freshmen year.

Phil Kleinman, '31, was the only athlete to captain three sports at Farm School.



Humor



TINTYPES OF FARM SCHOOL PERSONALITIES

BLANCHARD LUCAS

One hundred and two pounds of bone and muscle!!!

That's the Phillipsburg Phlash.

Luke doesn't weigh enough to crush a grasshopper, and furthermore doesn't have to put a penny into a scale to weigh himself.

A member in good standing of the "T. B." Club. As a matter of fact, he is the President.

Luke can do his share of work, and more than his share of eating.

He is a shining example of "guts." Luke is going through his third season of Farm School football, and in the line, at that! The referee has a hard time deciding if Luke is there or not!

On the trip to Hartwick College, a co-ed wanted to know if Lucas was the Farm School mascot. And that describes "T. B." to a "T."

ROBINSON

In a class by himself.

The most peaceful citizen at Farm School. "Wimpy" couldn't harm a Japanese Beetle.

Protests against anyone referring to him as "Wimpy," but it seems he'll have a difficult time of changing that by-name.

We have a slight suspicion that Robby was the cartoonist's inspiration when J. Wellington Wimpy was born.

"Wimp's" favorite form of amusement is getting on the sick list and catching up on his radio programs. He knows everything about every radio program and entertainer. Just ask him.

Any way you look at "Wimpy" it is nice to have him around. He brings sunshine wherever he enters.

GUS GELLENS

Just another Farm School politician. Do you want any vote, for anything at all? See Gellens!

Business Manager of "The Gleaner," he gets out and brings in the cash. He is quite enthused over his responsibility.

Always carries a soap box, and a free flow of talk. If it were not for Gellens and his frequent speeches our assemblies would be drab.

His very intimate friends call him "Lug," "Chump" and "Proby." He does not lack for misnomers.

In spite of his size, "Lug" can certainly tear around a dance floor.

Since he hails from the Bronx, Gus is quite sophisticated. To quote him, "I'm no dummy."

He'll be in Poultry next year, Mr. Toor!!

Hoffman thinks the pole vault is the Bank of Warsaw.

CAN YOU IMAGINE

Crowfoot Cohen without his ducks?
 Schiff without a southern accent?
 Harrison a mere two-fifty?
 Hoffman reading Shakespeare?
 Baby Golombek growing up?
 Ziegler forty years ago?
 Wolfish keeping away from the
 cradle?
 "Never" Klein at a dance?
 Schwartz returning all your laundry?
 Weiss waking up?
 Nobody trying to take out sand-
 wiches Sunday night?
 Farm School losing a football game?
 Mazer not digging?
 The Junior Prom a failure?
 Hyman as short as Goodman?
 Saline looking harmless?
 Waldman stopping the use of Per-
 oxide?
 Beauchamp growing up?
 Herbst saying something?

Mr. Thompson: "Where did you
 happen upon such an unusual name
 as 'MacDuff' for that hen of yours?"

Mr. Toor: "Shakespeare, my man.
 Remember Macbeth where it says:
 'Lay on, MacDuff'?"

Hoffman: "What was that ex-
 plosion I heard in the big house?"

Singer: "I fed the chickens 'Lay
 or Bust' feed and one of them was
 a rooster."

Clancy: "I slept with Hamhead
 for a whole term."

Schectman: "Roommates?"

Clarence: "No, we both took
 chemistry together."

They laughed when I started to
 make a new kind of dynamite, but
 when I dropped it, they exploded.

"Please say you'll be mine for-
 ever," he murmured in her ear soft-
 ly. "I may not be on the football
 team like Schectman, and I won't
 have as much money to spend on you
 as Schectman would, but oh, darling,
 I love you more than any girl I've
 ever met."

"And I love you, too, dear," she
 whispered, "but where is this fellow
 Schectman?"

Mr. Fleming (pointing to cigar-
 ette on the floor): "Schuck, is that
 yours?"

Schuck: "Not at all, you saw it
 first."

Mr. Schmieder: "Those ruins in
 Rome are more than 4,000 years old."

Fisher: "G'wan, you can't kid me.
 This is only 1934."

Scrub: How do they dry off the
 football field when it rains?

Varsity: What do you think the
 scrubs are for?

Jhanatowitz: "Do you know Sal-
 ly Rand intimately?"

Teller: "Sure, I'm one of her
 fans."

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en barber wrested control of the
g business from Benyah Kanstu-
n when they tangled hairs after
words had passed between them.
ah wanted to Raz-or lower prices
n Abraham refused to budge. He
his blade and off came the Greek
om his barber chair.

SPORTS

Junior Chess Team crashed and
d its way to a glorious triumph
e mutts. The final box score was
ows:

Juniors

oken arm two sprained ankles
one fractured skull

Freshmen

sualties three fractured skulls
two broken legs

CE
NS
OR
ED!

"Never!"

HELP WANTED

good foolback, weighing 185
who can punt, pass, run and
y immediately — S. B. S.

CTIVITIES DURING
EWISH HOLIDAYS

?

INSIDE DOPE EXPOSED

Dear Mr. Brick:

We are offering the following set of
rules by which you should guide your-
self in future detective practice at the
National Farm School:

1. "The call boy didn't wake me up,"
is no excuse for missing details, Mr.
Brick. (Always blaming the poor call
boy.)

2. If a fellow with blond hair manu-
factures a dummy, to place in his bed,
and uses a black haired brush to pass
for the hair of his head, he is to be
scheduled for two Saturday afternoons
of work. The thoughtless schemer!

3. When a fellow misses the 11.30 bus
at Willow Grove and can't get in for
inspection, he should work one after-
noon. (Any Farm School fellow who
can't pick up a ride in five minutes de-
serves a Saturday afternoon appoint-
ment.)

4. Eddie Duchin and his orchestra,
Barney Ross and Jimmy McLarnin, etc.,
are going to be inducements to forget
to do class work, but don't let that con-
cern you, Mr. Brick.

5. Those fellows who overstay vaca-
tion usually have a doctor or dentist
in the family, Mr. Brick!

I assure you that the advice is of-
fered in a spirit of friendliness.

Co-operatively yours,

A. Nonymous.

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ALL WEIGHTS AND SHAPES

— see —

Caplan and Mogilevsky

WORLD'S SLEEPING RECORD SHATTERED

Shifty Weiss lies in a serious con-
dition here. All endurance records were
shattered by his long term of sleep.
He slumbered through one week and
seven days. Sleep has sealed his eye-
lids and doctors have little hope of re-
covery. "Ace" Meltzer awoke on the
thirteenth day, thus coming in a close
second. Shifty may rightfully claim the
Morpheus championship.

SEX INDICATOR OF CHICKS DIS- COVERED AT LAST

Dr. Don Q. Singer, B.K., well-known
veterinarian, has at last completed what
is known as the most perfect sex indi-
cator ever invented.

"Dangle a worm before a chick," Dr.
Singer explained to reporters, "and if
he eats it he is a male, and if she eats
it she is a female. Simple, isn't it?"

Because of his great modesty, he would
speak no more on his epic discovery.

FARM SCHOOL COED!

Many students have been seen porch
sitting on a nearby house of late. They
were actually wearing white shirts and
ties, too!

Cherchez la femme!

WANTED!

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